

Divorce Senate From Treaties, Says Vanderlip

Banker Suggests Council of Foreign Relations Composed of 30 Persons, To Be Elected by the People

U. S. Diplomacy Assailed

State Department Is Often Composed of Third-Class Clerical Force, He Asserts

Declaring that "we need a new way of dealing with our foreign relations," Frank A. Vanderlip yesterday, at a meeting of the League for Political Education, at the Town Hall, proposed the formation of a "Council of Foreign Relations," to take "from the Senate its treaty-making powers."

As described by Mr. Vanderlip, this new body would be composed of thirty persons elected by the people of the country for terms of ten years each. Of this number three would retire every year, others being elected to fill their places. The council would sit continuously in Washington, but half of its members would always be abroad. It would supervise the administration of the State Department and confirmation of ambassadors would lie in its hands.

"Now, let me answer right off," he explained, "why I think that this plan might be politically possible. Broadly speaking, it would be idle to think that you could get the Senate to agree to foregoing any of its powers, but if there were thirty men in the Senate who might go into a super-Senate, and if there were ninety-six men in the Senate who thought they might, they might, and their power, they might, on the creation of this new body."

Cabinet Head Sometimes Messenger

Before Mr. Vanderlip launched his plan, which he admitted may be impracticable, and even impossible, he had spoken extensively on the foreign policy of the United States from the time Washington made his warning about "entangling alliances" up to the present, and of what invention and machinery have done to make communication with Europe and Asia comparatively easy.

Speaking of the time when Washington was President, Mr. Vanderlip said that "the executive work in regard to foreign affairs was lodged in a Department of State, with a Cabinet officer at its head, and that the department for checks and balances that our fathers had, a Senate was given power of confirmation of ministers, of ambassadors, and the power of review of all treaties, and treaties must have the approval of the Senate."

Examining this method by asking "has it worked?" Mr. Vanderlip said something pretty well and some times pretty poorly, adding at one point that "there have been times when the Secretary of State seemed to be regarded by the Executive as a messenger boy."

Differences Over Treaties

He went on to speak of the differences that always crop up between the Senate and the President about treaties, saying that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs was frequently composed of "men not all informed on foreign affairs," "men without foreign experience and frequently men who had never traveled outside of the country and men who were narrow and without imagination in the appointment of ambassadors, he said, but always been largely based on the theory of "political reward" and the State Department composed often of "third class clerks."

Explaining that he was criticizing no one party, he said: "Still we have got to get on. Why not go on the way we have been going? Well, now, Mr. Vanderlip, I am going to say that 'Eighty-six per cent of the present total expenditures of the government of the United States,' he replied, 'have been incurred through the army and navy. The army and navy are the mainstay of our foreign policy. We have failed in diplomacy and we are prepared to spend untold billions on that proposition, and then we set up a scheme of dealing with our diplomacy that is utterly weak, impossible adequately to handle the business.'

World Economic Organization

"Now the one thing," he declared, "that can avert what I would regard as a great social catastrophe—I don't know to-day or to-morrow; I am talking of a century—would be the economic organization of the world."

"But all that," he said at a later point, "needs broad vision not by a few men, but by many. It needs an understanding of what foreign trade and foreign relations ought to be, and an economic understanding, an understanding with real vision, and that, then, is the real important beyond measure, beyond merely these billions we waste on army and navy, that is the real reason in my mind why we need a new way of dealing with our foreign relations."

In answer to his own question, "Well, what shall it be?" Mr. Vanderlip explained what he frankly called his plan, and said that his first step would be to propose a change in the Constitution, even though "that is hard to start with. Let me tell you, I don't want to see the Constitution made a statute book. It ought only be changed when there is the most serious reason for the change."

This change, he said, for the scheme proposed by him, however, is quite necessary, and then went on to explain just how this body would be formed in the way already outlined.

Long Stride Toward Peace

"I believe that such an organization as I have pointed out here would, after it got running, make impossible such a situation as exists to-day between this country and Spain. I believe it would go a long way to insure peace, but I think it would do an even greater thing."

World peace is essential to the life of the world, and we consider the present population of the world—that you must get fairly in mind—that there are millions of people in Europe who cannot be supported from the fields of Europe, and can live only by foreign trade, and interruptions of foreign trade mean starvation; that the world cannot go on unless there is some assurance of a permanency of commercial relationships, and this industrial world of manufacture and exchange of goods, of export and import, must not die, that cycle must continue or people must die.

"But our puny efforts, palliatives, do not help, select and willing work—these are the only things that will help."

that come in so many of our social movements, are as nothing to getting hold of these great fundamentals, and such a body as this might not be so intelligent to start with, but it would be intelligent in time; with travel, with contact with the leaders of thought throughout the world, with the responsibility that would lay on them, they would come to give these questions proper consideration, intelligently view them and have a broad-minded understanding in settling them, but they do more.

"To-day the State Department is a department of secret archives. Now, I am somewhat of an advocate of publicity, but I don't think it can be carried to an extreme, and I don't think you can have all your foreign relations exposed fully to the public at all stages of negotiations, and the author of the pitiless publicity phrase found that to be so and joined with others in making that conference so secret that he didn't even have a secretary."

Senators Told Coal Is Higher Than in War

Representative Mead Says Doctor's Prescription Is Necessary to Obtain Bad Grade of Fuel in Buffalo

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative James W. Mead, testifying to-day before the Calder Senate Committee on Manufactures, described fuel conditions in his home city of Buffalo as exceedingly bad.

He said the retail coal dealer there had virtually been eliminated, but not the retail dealer's profits, and that the business was in the grip of the big trestle owners who are wholesalers of coal. Back of the trestle owners stand the railroads, among which he mentioned especially the Lackawanna.

"We have three complaints to make," said Representative Mead. "In the first place, there is little or no coal to be had, and in order to get it you must obtain a doctor's order and then go to a trestle owner and not a retail dealer."

He declared the wholesale trestle owners in Buffalo, of whom there are about a dozen, had not yet learned the war was over.

"You have to prove to a physician that there is great need of coal in your house, that the health of your family demands it, or there is sickness or there is about to be a birth, in order to get it," he added.

Senator La Follette and Senator Walsh asked a number of questions about details. Mr. Mead said that our conditions were as he described right after New Year's when he was there and he understood they were true to-day.

"It's the outgrowth of a system built up in the war," said Mr. Mead, "and the system was not one for which there was any law."

"Our second complaint," he went on, "is that the grade of coal we are getting in Buffalo is almost unburnable. It consists of slate, dust and dirt."

"Our third complaint is that we are paying the highest price in Buffalo's history for anthracite coal. We are paying \$14 and \$15. That is higher than in wartime and the coal is of poorer quality."

O. P. Hood, chief medical examiner of the Bureau of Mines, spoke in favor of a system whereby the government would certify to the quality of coal.

George B. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Trade Association, testified in opposition of the measure. The hearings will go on Monday, but the committee puts to close them as quickly as possible.

George W. Elliott, secretary of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, testified concerning the coal of the country had in obtaining coal. He declared the public utilities had trouble in getting contracts filled and "a desperate time" up to four or five weeks ago.

N. Y. Prison Population Declines Under Dry Act

Commitments to Institutions in First Prohibition Year Fall Off 26,142

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The prison population in New York State June 30, 1920, the close of the first year of prohibition, showed a decrease of 1,871 from the same day of the preceding year, it was shown by statistics compiled by the State Commission of Prisons, made public to-day.

The report said that June 30 of last year there were 9,514 prisoners in state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and the New York City penal institutions. The year previous the number was 11,316. During the year the number of commitments to these institutions was 59,035, a decrease of 26,142 as compared with the preceding year.

The population of the various groups of institutions, the report said, was: State prisons, 3,879; reformatories for males, 982; reformatories for females, 394; penitentiaries, 393; county jails, 629, and New York City institutions, 2,639.

Reports since June indicated that the number of prisoners in many of the institutions had been increasing, "as a result of the increase in industrial depression."

World Economic Organization

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Financial Crisis Impending as Premiers Meet

Conference at Paris to Discuss Aid Required for Austria; English Labor Protests Rate of Exchange

Italians Make Demands

Press Favors a Mitigation of the Provisions of Treaty of Versailles

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Lloyd George, at the head of a large British delegation, and Count Sforza, with a group of delegates from Italy, will arrive in Paris to-morrow afternoon for a Supreme Council meeting of great importance. Japan will be represented by Viscount Ishii, while Belgium's members, who have already arrived here, will be headed by Foreign Minister Amaspar.

The council meets at a moment when Austria is sinking below the political horizon and when the whole economic stability of Europe and the world is in the balance.

Lloyd George comes, leaving behind him in England a situation the seriousness of which is marked by nearly 1,500,000 unemployed men. Germany, followed to a less extent by other countries of Europe, is continuing to issue an endless stream of paper money, entirely unsupported by gold.

Despite their bad financial condition, the German people are able to export products at prices which may seriously affect the industry of her neighbors with their stronger currencies.

Italian Press for Modification

Labor leaders in England are saying that English exchange is too high, while from Italy comes the equally bitter complaint that her exchange is too low.

In the last few days the Italian press has started a violent campaign in favor of a mitigation of the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. The Italian lira is worth more than half of a French franc. Under present conditions Italy cannot deal freely with Germany, yet the exchange rates with all her other neighbors are such as to make it impossible for her to fulfill her needs from them. Under these circumstances the Allied Supreme Council may have to reconsider the whole European situation.

In connection with the discussion of Austria and Hungary, which will take place first, it is understood that Lloyd George will advocate an international credit system to permit those two impoverished countries to resume the purchase of raw materials.

Must Act Within Six Weeks

It is estimated that six weeks is the limit of Austrian endurance. Help from the Allies must be forthcoming within that time to prevent the disintegration of the country, with part of the population already starving.

Hungary is reported to be considering the destruction of her old money and the institution of a new system of coinage, in hopes of remedying the present situation. Her intention is to issue her new currency, probably, in francs.

Premier Briand, when he goes into the conference, will have in mind France's heavy national deficit, but the situation is improved by the fact that the country depends less on trade than other great powers, and as an agricultural country produces most of what it consumes. However, the Premier will urge upon his associates at the conference the strong connection between Germany's payments on her reparations bill and the economic rehabilitation of all Europe.

France has now definitely adopted the policy of fixing the amount which Germany shall pay annually for the next five years, leaving the task of fixing the total of Germany's debt to the Supreme Council to be worked out at some future time. Most of the people in France have begun to realize that they cannot hope to obtain a settlement of the reparations bill which the reparations commission will present to the Germans next May. This attitude on the part of the French people marks a great change in their opinions within the last few weeks. England is said to be still in favor of fixing a lump sum which Germany must pay, but it is believed that Lloyd George will raise no serious objection to the French five year proposal.

Geddes to Go Direct To Paris on Landing

Lloyd George and Party Will Leave London To-day Without Waiting for Ambassador

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Premier Lloyd George will be unable to see Sir Auckland Geddes before he departs to-morrow morning for the Paris conference of the Supreme Council. The returned Ambassador from the United States is expected to follow his chief to Paris almost immediately upon reaching Liverpool.

Certain information which Sir Auckland can give the Premier will be valuable to the British in the conference with other Allied statesmen.

On the eve of their important meeting, the prospect seems bright for an agreement on the many perplexing questions which have been at issue between the British and French for months. Briand's triumph in the French Chamber of Deputies met widespread satisfaction among the British, who consider that his government is very strong.

Austria will be the first question considered by the Allies and then will come the problem of German disarmament. No serious differences are anticipated on either of these subjects. It is understood that Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson, British chief of staff, are almost completely agreed on their German policies. The French have accepted the British view that disarmament must not be rushed too hastily, if for no other reason than not to leave an opening for threats of Bolshevism.

The reparations question will require all the diplomatic skill which the statesmen of both sides have, for they are not in accord on the question of how much or in what manner Germany shall pay. Financial experts from Great Britain and France who met at Brussels found serious differences in their views; but the hope that the Germans still cling to the hope that the Germans must pay their war debts, the British have ceased to consider reparations the basis of their whole European policy.

When the situation in the Near and Middle East is considered Sir Auckland Geddes may be able to give some reports of German sentiment which will assist Lloyd George. It is not that the Supreme Council will make a compromise bargain, under which the French policy toward Germany will be adopted in exchange for a settlement of the reparations question, but that Britain more or less of a free hand in the Middle East. Each question will be settled on its merits, according to a person in close touch with the Supreme Council.

With the return of Constantine to the throne the French have modified many of their views, and the attitude of former Premier Poincaré at the conference here in December is not that of Briand to-day. It is also true that Lloyd George has revised his views considerably in the last month.

Senate Votes To Stop Army Enlistments

Measure Framed to Hold Soldierly to 175,000 Men Will Become Effective With Wilson's Signature

Cut to 150,000 Still Urged

Explanation Made House Plan Went Through to Start Reduction Process

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day accepted the resolution passed by the House stopping enlistments in the army until it is reduced to 175,000.

Instead of adhering to Senator New's resolution, the Senate, on motion of Senator Wadsworth, cleared the parliamentary situation by passing the House resolution. This disposed of it so far as Congress is concerned, and when it is signed by the President it will be law. The House resolution does not contain the provision of the New resolution, which was calculated to put the different branches of the service on the level of 62½ per cent of authorized strength.

Although Congress now has taken action to reduce the army to 175,000, the movement for reduction to 150,000 is not halted. This became evident to-day when Senator Wadsworth asked that the House resolution be accepted by the Senate in order to stop enlistments as soon as possible.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, inquired whether the House Appropriations Committee since the resolution was passed to stop enlistments had not determined to hold appropriations down to the requirements of an army of 150,000 men. "I do not know officially. I have seen it in the newspapers," said Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Walsh said he did not object to the acceptance of the House resolution, but when the question of appropriating for the army comes up in the Senate, he and other Senators who have been active for the 150,000 army, will renew their efforts.

Senator New, who was the author of the resolution to stop enlistments as it was offered in the Senate, said he expected a renewal of the movement to cut the army to 150,000 when the army appropriation bill came up.

As a matter of fact, the reason the supporters of the New resolution, as it passed the Senate, did not seek to have the House accept it, was that they feared another vote in the House might upset their plans.

Danes Hear Long Rest Is Ordered for Lenin

Moscow Said to Have Arrested 150 in Recent Bomb Plot Against Premier

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolshevik Premier, is ill, and has been ordered to take a long rest, says a Helsingfors dispatch received here. Rumors that Lenin has been suffering from illness have been current for some weeks.

The Helsingfors dispatch, which says 150 arrests have been made in Moscow in connection with the recently reported bomb plot against Lenin.

All rumors of Lenin's illness were flatly denied January 19 by Maxim Litvinoff, Bolshevik Assistant Foreign Minister. He termed them ridiculous, and added that Lenin was never in better health.

A Jewish News Service dispatch from Moscow January 7 said that Lenin was dangerously ill. Rumors of his death were set afloat by a Moscow dispatch by way of Berlin January 13, announcing the death of M. Karpoff, which is the pseudonym used by Lenin in some of his writings. The Karpoff referred to, however, was not Lenin, but probably one of his associates on the Bolshevik Supreme Economic Council.

Following this letter, a representative of the League of Women Voters, Mitchell, who also is a county chairman of the Republican State Committee, visited Governor Miller and laid the plea of the league before him. Later Governor Miller sent a letter to Mr. Vanderlip, regretting that an engagement of long standing would prevent his addressing them.

Mrs. Miller is announced on the program also to speak on child welfare, which is the main business of the league for the year. Mrs. Vanderlip said she did not know whether Mrs. Miller would speak.

Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the National League of Women Voters, will be the speakers at the dinner on Thursday at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

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Reed Praises Irish Revolt

Senator Says Britain Holds 400,000,000 in Subject

United States Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, spoke in praise of the Irish and their fight for freedom in his address last night at the twenty-third annual dinner of the American Irish Historical Society at Delmonico's.

He said that Ireland's struggle for independence was the most remarkable in the history of the world. Ireland, he declared, has been deprived of her liberty by sheer brute force on the part of Great Britain. The British Empire, he said, holds in subjection 400,000,000 people.

The Right Rev. Thomas J. Shalen spoke of the high accomplishments of Irish people in the United States. Other speakers were James Brendan Connolly and James M. Wall. Joseph I. C. Clark, president general of the society, presided. There were 150 persons present.

Women Democrats Of State Revolt Against Tammany

Mrs. Morse Asks County Delegates to Name Chairman; Post Unofficially Held by Miss Marbury

Another insurrection against Tammany Hall has broken out in the ranks of the women Democrats of the state, headed by Mrs. Mary A. Morse, of Buffalo.

Mrs. Morse has summoned representatives from every county in the state to a business meeting and luncheon on Wednesday at the Hotel McAlpin.

William M. Farley, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, however, has instructed the delegates to ignore the summons, and in this he has been assisted by Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who comes nearer than anybody else to a title to the coveted office.

Democrats haven't taken much interest in the position of a woman state chairman this winter and Miss Marbury, who was chairman of the campaign committee and is the regularly elected member of the national committee from New York State, held the title by default, or at least ex officio.

It lies in the power of Chairman Farley to decide whether the office shall be a woman state chairman. Up to the present time he has allowed Miss Marbury virtually to hold the position, and there has been no hint that a change would be made, though the state committee will meet in two weeks, when the question may be discussed.

Meanwhile, the session on Wednesday will be for the purpose of electing a new state committee, and unauthorized by the state committee.

"If they elect a chairman she will not be recognized," said Mr. Farley last night.

The invitations were sent out in the name of the New York State Women's Democratic Committee, with offices at 507 Fifth Avenue. The only name on the invitation is that of Mrs. J. R. Reese, who will accept checks at that address.

Miss Harriet May Mills, delegate to the Democratic National Convention and candidate for Secretary of State last fall, is named on the program as a speaker, but issued a statement yesterday that she would not appear. Charles D. Donohue, minority leader of the state Assembly, also has announced that he would not appear. Franklin D. Roosevelt is named as the first speaker.

Pardon Board Abolished By Governor of Texas

Hereafter Judge Sentencing Applicant Must Officially Offer Reasons for Release

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 22.—Governor Neff to-day abolished the State Board of Pardon Advisors and asked for the resignation of its members. In a letter to the board the Governor said that too freely granting pardons "weakens the law and makes of its enforcement a farce."

Until further notice is given no application for pardon will be considered, Governor Neff said, unless the judge of the district court from which the applicant was sentenced presents to him officially reasons why a pardon should be granted.

"The constantly growing tendency that makes easy the obtaining of pardons is one of the several things that

are encouraging violations of the law," Governor Neff said.

The law vesting in the Governor the power to give pardons is a good one, he said, but its use should be kept sacred and inviolate.

The Governor asked the board to turn over its records, close its office and dismiss its employees.

Reunion With A. F. L. Urged

International Federation Debates Question of Reconciliation

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—The directorate of the International Federation of Labor is debating the possibility of a reconciliation with the American Federation of Labor and will hold a meeting soon to decide the attitude of the international body, Edo Finn, secretary of the federation, said to-day.

Whether the international federation as a body will support the Fourth Socialist International will depend, he added, on the program adopted at the conference of Socialists of the World in Vienna February 22. Many leaders of the Amsterdam organization are in favor of the step as a middle road between the conservative Second International and Lenin's radical Third International.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

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Library Sets, English Literature, Books on Art and Furniture,

INCLUDING THE LITERARY PROPERTY OF THE LATE Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, of New York

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NOTABLE LIBRARY SETS AND OTHER EDITIONS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS

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